

SPORTS

Convincing win for Zhelezovsky

Soviet speedskater Igor Zhelezovsky has snatched the world allround sprint title, winning three events during the championships at a well-known ring in the town of Heerenveen, Holland. He twice won the 500 m, clocking 37.91 on each occasion, and placed second (1.15.71) and first (1.14.30) in the 1,500 m.

He totalled 150.825 points, ahead of twice Olympic winner Gaetan Boucher of Canada (151.740) and Dan Jansson of the USA (153.335).

The women's winner was Olympic champion Christa Rothenburger of the GDR. Even though she fell in the 500 m on the second day, she captured three events, winning the big gold medal, despite the fact that her sum total was worse than that of the other award winners. On Sunday she clocked an excellent 1.22.74 in the 1,000 m, and totalled 170.880 points. Her compatriot Angela Stahnke came second with 167.315 points while Polish veteran, Eryka Rys-Perens, was third with 167.410.



Igor Zhelezovsky — the world's 1985 top sprinter.

VOLLEYBALL NEWS

Moscow Region Dynamo played splendidly all the three games in the final tournament of the men's European Cup Winners Cup in the French city of Saint-Nazaire and came out tops. It was their debut in such a major and prestigious competition.

The volleyball team of the Alma-Ata house-building combine making a debut in the European Champions Cup, proved equal to the task. Already in elimination matches they knocked out such distinguished clubs as



Practically unlimited are the possibilities in the Olympic sports complex built for the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Pictured are women participants in the archery championship held at an indoor stadium at the complex.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

Trektor (Schwerin, GDR) and the Central Army Club Septemvriusko Znamya (Sofia, Bulgaria) who have won the Champions Cup and the Cup Winners Cup. The decisive games involving four top clubs in Europe, the Alma-Ata team, Olimpia Teodora (Ravenna, Italy), SV Lohhof (West Germany) and Tungsram (Budapest, Hungary) — were held at Forli, Italy. The girls from the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan successfully beat the Hungarian and West German champions with the same score 3-0, and downed the hosts 3-1 in the closing game.

Another Soviet club, Sverdlovsk Uralochka, view in the Cup Winners Cup finals in Ankara. Beating 3-0 both Bulgarian Akademik and Pallavolo Nelsan (Italy), they went down to Dynamo (GDR) 2-3 and placed second.

Vyacheslav TRUSHKOV

Vartanen raced fastest

The second stage of the world auto rally championship plunges the Audi Sport Quattro team into despondency. From the start of the 1,640 km race, with 29 special top-stretches of 513.63 kilometres, the lead was taken by hot favourite for this season's title Hannu Mikkola, driving the Peugeot 205-turbo 16. He won this 11th world cup stage and finished 1 min 49 seconds ahead of the world champion Swede Stig Blomqvist in Audi Sport Quattro.

I ran as fast as I could but it did not help, Blomqvist shrugged at the finish. He had taken part in 16 such rallies in his country

Eve of matches against Argentina

The leading rugby clubs of the country have begun the new season with an all-Union winter tournament on Moscow's snow pitches in which the country's champions, the rugby team of Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy (AFA) emerged victorious. In the second and third places are Slavia and Lokomotiv of Moscow.

According to senior coach of AFA Yevgeny Antonov, the present tournament is a good rehearsal for the participants prior to the 22nd USSR championship which starts in a month's time. He believes Slavia is now in a better condition as compared with last year. It demonstrated the adherence to a creative style, attacking on attack and technique. Slavia will be one of the favourites of the championship, Antonov opines.

Now rugby fans are awaiting

Gold in biathlon

The USSR women's biathlon team snatched the world championships in the town of Egg (Switzerland) by winning the 3x5 km relay. Kalve Parve from Tartu, who had earlier won gold and silver in the individual event, joined up with Yelena Golova of Sverdlovsk and Parvi Vesa of Chernyshevo to clock 23 min 43.70 sec.

Norway came second, Finland third.

European judokas win world cup

An all-European judo team has won the first ever world continental cup, beating Asia 4-3 in a rather interesting contest held in the Palace of Sports in the French capital.

The Europeans, among them wrestlers from the USSR (Kharat Tietseri of Malkop and Nikolai Solodukhin of Kuzbass, by Austria and France, successively beat the Pan-American and African teams 6-1 and 7-4 respectively to enter the final.

Prior to the final the Asian team, mainly comprising the founders — Japan — beat the African and the Pan-American teams 6-1, 6-1.



The Air Force Academy team won from Moscow 1-0 in a recent national championship game.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

ship. In May they will play national teams of Spain, France and Romania.

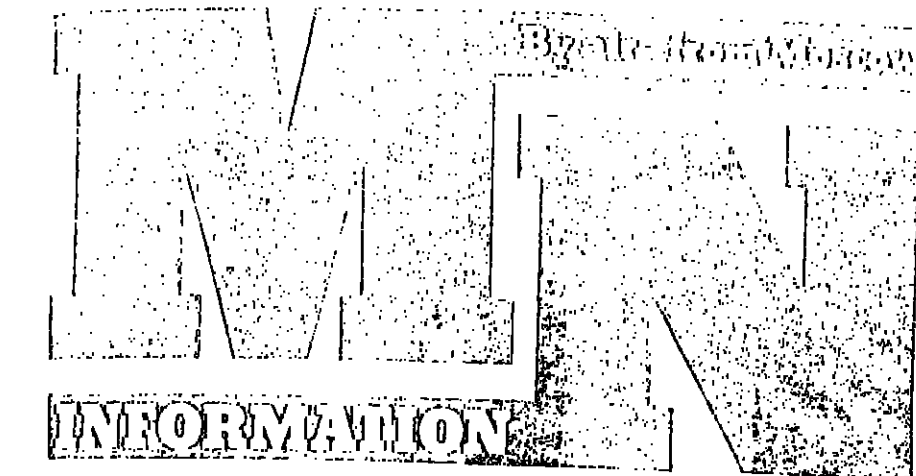
Alexander BUREV

UEFA on 1988 European championship

This UEFA decision is very necessary today, when the dilemma is whether or not there will be life on Earth, stressed the Soviet leader. I have often had to say and write that many things in the world depend on what sort of relations the Soviet Union and the United States maintain. No differences, as you

Since the 1988 world championship and considered that it would give them additional advantages.

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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: we must coordinate efforts to stop nuclear threat

The forty years after the war have proved beyond all doubts that a state on force and on attainment of military superiority will lead to heightened tensions and hostility. Stocks of weapons have not strengthened anyone's security, that of the United States inclusive.

This is an excerpt from Konstantin Chernenko's reply to a letter received from American World War II veterans. They expressed the belief that elimination of nuclear weapons was Number One priority, and hoped that an agreement in this direction will be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Konstantin Chernenko points out that one of the main lessons taught by the past war is that the Soviet Union and the United States fighting side by side, repulsed those who attempted to dominate the world. The experience of World War II imperatively dictates the necessity to coordinate efforts in order to remove the military threat now hanging over people and to stop the insane arms race.

Soviet-American cooperation is very necessary today, when the dilemma is whether or not there will be life on Earth, stressed the Soviet leader. I have often had to say and write that many things in the world depend on what sort of relations the Soviet Union and the United States maintain. No differences, as you

(Continued on page 2)



Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been handed over a certificate on his election as a deputy to the eleventh convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. At the hand-over ceremony.

Andrei Gromyko VISITS SPAIN, ITALY

The United States continues to accelerate its military preparations, and to disrupt the existing military and strategic parity. This way, Washington hopes to attain a commanding height from where it could dictate its terms to other countries and to decide which social systems other countries should have, and how relations between states should be conducted.

This was stated by the First Vice-Chairman of the USSR

Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko now on an official visit to Spain. He met the Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and the Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morán.

(Continued on page 2)

Election results

The Central Elections Board has summed up the results of February 24 elections to the Supreme Soviets of constituent and autonomous republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

Candidates to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics received 185,206,952 votes, which makes up 99.98 per cent of the total. All the 6,728 candidates got absolute majority of the votes needed to be elected as deputies, 63.8 per cent of them are men and 36.2 per cent are

women. On the total, 67.1 per cent are members or candidates members of the Communist Party, while the other 32.9 per cent are non-Party people. Workers make up 33.8 per cent of the total, collective farmers — 16.8 per cent. Young people under 30 constitute 20.3 per cent. New deputies make up 62.7 per cent of those elected.

Candidates to the Supreme Soviets of the autonomous republics drew the votes of 14,450,754 people, or 99.99 per cent of the electorate. All the 3,460 candidates who stood the elections received absolute majority of the votes required to be elected as deputies. The break down of votes between men and women in the autonomous republics' Soviets is 59.7 and 40.3 per cent respectively, between Party and non-Party people — 63 and 37. Workers make up 38.4 per cent of all deputies, collective farmers — 12.2. Young people under thirty — 23.0. New deputies make up 64.7 per cent.

The number of deputies elected to the local Soviets totals 2,304,703, of whom 49.7 per cent are men and 50.3 per cent are women. The ratio between Party and candidate members, and non-Party people is 42.8 per cent to 57.2 per cent. Of the total, 44.5 per cent are workers and 24.8 per cent are collective farmers. Young people under thirty constitute 34.3 per cent. New deputies make up 47.4 per cent. In 30 constituencies — (82 rural Soviets, three settlement Soviets, and five district Soviets) the candidates failed to receive more than half of the required votes and were therefore not elected. In three constituencies the elections were declared null and void and in another 34 elections did not take place because of the departure of the candidates. Now elections are to be held again in all these constituencies.

AUCCTU IN SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

New crude attacks on the government of sovereign Nicaragua by the American administration have aroused angry condemnation among the Soviet people, the Soviet trade-union association, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has emphasized in its statement.

This new batch of insinuations and threats against the young sovereign republic is meant to convince the US Congress to allocate funds to finance the activities of the counter-revolutionary gangs and direct military intervention in Nicaragua's affairs in order to overthrow its legitimately elected government. Large-scale military manoeuvres are held for the same purpose near Nicaraguan borders.

On behalf of millions of Soviet workers, the AUCCTU declares its inviolable solidarity with the people of the Sandino homeland.



Young Nicaraguans, wherever they may be — at construction sites or on coffee plantations, in the military detachments or the Sandinista People's Army — make worthy contributions to the defence of the revolution.

Young Nicaraguans building defence fortifications in Managua.

On the road to Venus

The flight of the Soviet automatic interplanetary stations, Vega 1 and Vega 2, designed to conduct research into the planet Venus and Halley's comet, is in its third month now. As they fly along the Earth-Venus path, the stations measure magnetic and solar space rays, magnetic fields and interplanetary plasma.

To prepare for the principal new research into the circulation of the atmosphere of Venus with the help of probes, signals from transmitters aboard

the Vega 1 and Vega 2 were received on January 21 and February 19. Research centres outside Moscow, in Yevpatoriya and Simsk (the Crimea), at Goldstone (USA), Jodrell Bank (England), Canberra (Australia) and Sweden received and processed the data. In the course of the experiments work was done to improve the coordination of various elements of the land-based measuring system which will help indicate the precise location of probes during their forthcoming drift in the atmosphere of Venus.

SHE WINS NEHRU MEDAL

Natasha Kharybina, member of an art studio at a Builders' House of Culture in Izmailovo district (Moscow), has won the memorable Gold Medal at the Interna-

tional Jawaharlal Nehru contest of the best children's drawings for this year. Sponsored by well-known artist, Shaker Pili, it is annually organized in India by



Chairwoman of the women's club of the Indian Embassy in the USSR, Santa Hasan, a prominent figure in the country's women's movement, congratulating Natasha Kharybina.

Photo by Yevgeny Nikoshin

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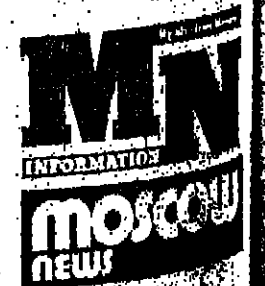
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MN INFORMATION

DANGEROUS ZEAL

Washington. The Reagan administration does not want to show preparedness for businesslike, constructive discussions of the issues to be dealt with at the forthcoming Geneva talks. This is unequivocally confirmed by US Air Force Lieutenant-General J. Abrahamson, who heads an organization for the implementation of the "strategic defence initiative". Speaking in the House Committee on Armed Services, he said that though the USA might consider any proposal by the Soviet Union in this respect, it would, nevertheless, continue research into this programme which calls for the creation of a gigantic system of anti-missile defences with space-based elements. As part of this programme, he said, a comprehensive research was already under way to develop earth- and space-based laser weapons, as well as beam and other latest weapons.

The zeal of the White House over the dangerous plans to militarize outer space is fraught with lethal danger for mankind and is up against growing opposition in the USA and other parts of the world.

The programme of "star wars" worked out by the Reagan administration aims at turning outer space into an arena of military activities, maintains noted American physicist and Nobel Prize winner, I.I. I. Bohle.



Our outer space researches are appropriately shielded. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Another 14 prisoners of the dictatorial regime in Uruguay jailed for their political convictions, have been released. Altogether 78 people were released lately, stresses "La Hora" paper, and yet there are still nearly 350 political prisoners in Uruguay. The country's public demands their immediate release.

Nigeria considers it impossible to submit to the demands of the International Monetary Fund and make a considerable devaluation of the national currency — the naira — said Nigeria's head of state Muhammadu Buhari. He stated that agreeing to the Fund's terms would still further complicate the situation in the country, the cost of living will go up, as well as inflation, as has already been the case in countries infiltrated by the Fund.

Nicaragua proposes peace initiatives

Managua. The Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has read a statement on behalf of the republic's revolutionary government putting forward new peace initiatives aimed at relaxing tensions in Central America aggravated by the United States.

The statement reiterates that it is not and will never be a military base for any foreign state. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation in the region, it continues, we believe that as the first step towards reaching the aims of the Contadora group completely supported by Nicaragua, it is necessary to withdraw all the military advisers from

Central America. Nicaragua will then disperse with the assistance of one hundred Cuban military instructors. The first half of these instructors will return to Cuba in May 1985.

In the context of the Contadora process Nicaragua has decided to introduce an unlimited moratorium on purchases of any new types of weapons including interceptor planes necessary to reinforce the country's air defences. In order to foil the attempts to block the initiative of the Contadora group, Nicaragua is taking practical steps to eliminate some minor hindrances which have arisen in the activities of this group.

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: we must coordinate efforts to stop nuclear threat

(Continued from page 1)

justly remark, should hinder the dialogue.

The Soviet Union favours concerted efforts with the United States in matters of war and peace, and in the course of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat. We believe that the forthcoming talks, the aim of which is to prevent the arms race from

spreading into outer space and stop it here on Earth, limit and reduce nuclear armaments and to consolidate strategic stability, provide an opportunity to take practical steps towards a peaceful and secure future. However, some things do not depend on the Soviet Union and its good-will. Similar readiness from the other side is essential for reaching agreement.

Andrei Gromyko VISITS SPAIN, ITALY

(Continued from page 1)

disaster, curbing the arms race, and making the international climate healthier.

The two sides resolutely spoke in favour of peaceful solutions to the problems in Central America and expressed their opposition to all forms of interference in the region's domestic affairs. They shared the belief that the initiatives made by the Contadora Group can help achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation around Nicaragua.

Before going to Spain Andrei Gromyko had paid a visit to Italy, where he held meetings with the country's President Alessandro Pertini, the Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and other Italian leaders.

Among other things, a joint Soviet-Italian statement, noted that the sides positively evaluate the fact that the subject of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva will embrace the entire range of issues involved in space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, and that they will be discussed and decided on in their interrelations. They are convinced that

the basis for the negotiations agreed upon in Geneva can help achieve substantive progress in all aspects of the subjects to be dealt with.

The sides still stand for making the nuclear non-proliferation regime, a complete and effective ban on chemical weapons, progress at the talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe, other related measures and for putting an end to the arms race.

The two sides regarded as useful the close cooperation envisaged in the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations aimed at resuming the process of detente, eliminating the existing pockets of tension and normalizing the international situation.

THE 'HEILBRONN APPEAL'

Bonn. The district council of Heilbronn in Baden-Württemberg passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of the lethal nuclear Pershing-2 missiles deployed at an American military base at Waldheim in that district. Earlier a similar decision was passed by the local council of communities. Thus, the authorities of a whole administrative area of a West German land have raised a voice of protest against turning West Germany into a launch pad of American first-strike nuclear missiles.

This step is a reaction to the dangerous incident happened at the base this past January, when, "due to technical reasons", a self-firing took place of one of the Pershing-2 missiles. The incident made people in West Germany give a serious thought to the real threat to life and security posed by US nuclear missiles being placed in the country to please Washington. The peace-loving public at Heilbronn and adjacent areas demand that the West German Government stop the deployment of American nuclear missiles and remove the already stationed missiles from West Germany soil. The "Heilbronn appeal" was widely welcomed by people in other areas.

FACTS AND EVENTS

New Zealand prime minister David Lange recently addressed members of New Zealand and US business circles in Los Angeles. Among other things he said: "We do not ask and we do not expect the USA to support us with its nuclear weapons."

The Women's International Democratic Federation has vigorously condemned recent acts of aggression by the Israeli army in south Lebanon and expressed solidarity with the struggle for the women of that country for freedom and independence. It stressed a Federation statement circulated in Berlin.

A protest march against plans to deploy American first-strike nuclear missiles has ended in Belgium. The marchers started from the military base at Florennes and proceeded to Brussels. They included 48 activists of the anti-war movement. Their number coincided with that of cruise missiles the Pentagon intends to deploy in Belgium. The marchers were accompanied by two hundred peace activists from Belgium, France, and Holland.

The marchers at Florennes. Photo Reuters-TASS



Euro-Parliament Commission worries over rise of fascism

Brussels. There is a serious threat of the revival of fascism in West European countries. High vigilance and maximum effort is needed so that the tragedy which hit millions of people during World War II is not repeated again, said speaker after speaker at a meeting of the Commission of the European Parliament examining instances of fascism and growing racist sentiments in Western Europe.

The speakers noted that at present, a large number of extreme right-wing organizations are operating under different fronts in West Germany, Sweden, France, Denmark, Italy and Belgium. The Committee's Chairman, Ford of Great Britain, said that the neo-nazis are attracting

young people. In some West European countries youth organizations exist, like "The Youth Front" in Belgium, for example. During its debates, the Commission revealed the close links existing between the neonazi groupings in different countries.

ALGERIA HAS MADE ANOTHER STEP FORWARD IN THE PAST DECADE

Algiers. The main targets of the first five-year plan for socio-economic development of Algeria in 1980-84 have been reached. This has been declared here by Ali Ouhouar, the Minister for Planning and Regional Development of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

He noted that despite the adverse effect of the crisis in the West and the falling world prices for oil, the Algerian economy has been developing successfully.

The average annual rates of economic development stood at five per cent. Particularly rapid has been the growth in steel industry, and in mechanical and electrical engineering which has

created favourable conditions for the development of other industries.

Over the past five years, the republic created 710 thousand new jobs. Ali Ouhouar has also pointed out the growth in the living standards of the Algerian working people. Their annual incomes have been growing at 10 per cent on an average. There have been considerable increases in the allocations for cultural and social purposes. The pension fund has been raised threefold. The total of 430 thousand new flats have been built and 130 outpatients' clinics have been opened. The number of students has doubled and now stands at 118 thousand.

Science and technology

SOLAR WATER HEATERS

There are over 4 million solar water-heating batteries in Japan. In the southern islands of Kyushu and Shikoku they are mounted on the roofs of almost every private house. According to the Japanese Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade, solar transformers of energy help save more than half a million kilowatts of combustible materials.

COLD-RESISTANT INSECTS

As a rule, insects cannot live in frosty weather. The energy in their organisms is not enough to withstand cold. But a short while ago, in the Himalayas, scientists discovered a heretofore unknown species of insects staying active in temperature of -16°C. Almost all of them were females. The mechanism which protects them from cold has not been fully studied yet. Scientists believe that by nature the organisms of these "snow-dwellers" are cold-resistant.

WINDMILLS AGAIN

According to experts, about 30,000 windmills were operating in Holland, Denmark and North Germany during the 19th century. With the emergence of new engines and fuel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the number of operating windmills was reduced almost to zero. But in connection with the energy crisis the comeback of windmills began in the 60s of this century. Now they serve to generate cheap electricity. About 1,000

wind-powered stations are operating today in Denmark. By the year 2000 it is expected that their number will become not much less than in the 19th century. Experts believe that this will help meet up to 30 per cent of the requirement in electricity.

DOCILE MICROSCOPE

Paris medical specialists have tested, in the course of two operations, a microscope controlled by human voice. A computer turns the surgeon's commands into action. Before the operation it is tuned in to the voice of the operating doctor. According to specialists the new microscope enables a surgeon to concentrate more on the operation.

OF INTEREST

Legend confirmed?

Many people know the legend about the famous rat-trapper of Guimenes. As the legend goes, he saved the city from rodents by luring them into a lake with the sounds of a magic flute. Until now this legend was believed to be sheer fiction. But the incident that happened to a Canadian woman, Jocelyn Scobell, makes us take a different look at this story. One day Jocelyn, practising on flute, in a park, suddenly noticed with surprise that several gophers had gathered around her, attentively listening and the result was always

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PHILOSOPHY OF IMPERIALIST PLUNDER

Commenting on the statement made by the US State Secretary George Shultz in San Francisco, PRAVDA writes editorially that Shultz's speech was in effect full of hatred to socialist countries, to all the peoples who are not going to submit themselves to the diktat of the American imperialism. For all this, Shultz did not spare any efforts to depict human rights. He even attempted to present the Sovietist killings who are in the pay of the CIA, the dushmans in Afghanistan and the Pol Pot murderers, and other counter-revolutionary ruffians as the inheritors of the cause of the 18th-century American revolution. Judging by all evidence this was required in order to substantiate the "crusade" from Washington against the freedom-loving peoples. Nicaragua is the closest target of the "crusade". Whereas previously the aggression against Nicaragua was justified by the need to "black" the non-existent supplies of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas, today, this camouflage has been cast aside as unnecessary. What is being discussed is a direct military interference by the United States in order to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua.

It is obvious that in Washington they believe that the United States should abide by no law and that there are no international laws in existence for the United States to obey. Life has taught others many times where such a stance may lead to.

CMEA COUNTRIES HAVE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT

Last year, the CMEA countries on the whole achieved tangible results in their socio-economic development, writes SPO-NOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Preliminary estimates speak of considerable increases in the national income produced in the CMEA countries. As compared with 1983, it went up in 1984 by 4.6 per cent in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by 3.0 per cent in the Hungarian People's Republic, by 5.5 per cent in the German Democratic Republic, by 7.4 per cent (in terms of the GNP) in the Republic of Cuba, by 4.4 per cent in the Mongolian People's Republic, by 5.0 per cent in the Polish People's Republic, by 7.7 per cent in the Socialist Republic of Romania, by 2.8 per cent in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (used for consumption and accumulation) and by 3.2 per cent in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Positive results in modernization of the economy and raising the level of the economic activity have been obtained in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

An overwhelming part of the increase in the industrial output which in the European members of the CMEA stood at more than 90 per cent, has been achieved through increases in productivity of labour. These countries have achieved a lowering of the specific consumption of energy and material resources.

BURDEN OF DEBTS

The declaration which the ASEAN countries adopted nearly 18 years ago in Bangkok says that the aim of the organization is speeding up the economic, social and cultural progress of the member-countries and the achievement of their greater independence, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Have these goals been achieved? At present, the external debt of the Philippines, for example, has reached the sum of 28 thousand million dollars, which means that it has increased fivefold as compared with 1966. According to the information supplied by bankers and non-government economists, Indonesia's foreign debt stands at nearly 24 thousand million dollars. Before the end of the current decade it will grow by three to four thousand million dollars every year. Who to and what for do the ASEAN countries pay off debts and interests on these debts? They have found themselves heavily indebted to foreign investors among whom the biggest are Japan and the United States. The plans of the ASEAN nations to achieve independence turned out to be an illusion.

ETHIOPIA: COMBATING THE DROUGHT

The results of the fight against the drought in Ethiopia are visible even now, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The Special Commission on Assistance and Rehabilitation is operating very actively. The country has about two hundred posts opened to distribute food. The state has allocated nearly 80 million birr for saving victims. Another ten million has come as voluntary contributions from working people, from industries and from public organizations. Relying on the assistance from the socialist countries, Ethiopia has started translating into practice a large-scale programme for resettlement of nearly two million people from the arid areas in the north to more fertile parts of the country.

Yet, these are merely stop-gap measures. It has been confirmed by the drought that the best type of food aid is the aid in developing effective national agriculture and food industry. It is exactly in this direction that cooperation is being made wider between the African states and the countries of the socialist community.

Competition of skyscrapers

New York and Chicago have been arguing for decades whose skyscraper is higher. Today Chicago's "beats New York. The 110-storey Sears Tower built in that city is 443 metres high. But New York is not going to give in. It intends to overtake the competitor by 148 metres with a 150-storey skyscraper in Manhattan. Offices of companies, flats, restaurants and a hotel will be housed there on an area of 510,000 sq m. In length the building will stretch for 700 metres, all along the banks of the East River.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Training personnel for developing countries



The Patricia Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow, which trains mostly students for Asian, African and Latin American countries, recently marked its 25th anniversary. It has already trained 13,000 specialists in various fields, and has a current student and post-graduate population of 4,700 made up of 450 nationalities from 107 countries. Other figures were cited too (in connection with the jubilee) on assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries to developing countries in the training national personnel. For instance, today the USSR provides training in higher and secondary education schools for over 100,000 young foreign students. Cuba, over 20,000 students from developing countries, Bulgaria 4,000, etc. It was also mentioned that socialist countries have helped build in "third world" nations scores of institutes and technical schools and nearly 200 training centres, from which over 1.5 million students with higher or secondary specialized education or vocational training have graduated.

Nearly at the same time the USA declared its intention to expand its training programmes for students from developing countries. Director of the US Agency for International Development P. McPherson, who voiced this declaration in Washington, did not hide the fact that the socialist states had by far surpassed the USA in this field by awarding seven times more government scholarships to such students than the USA.

It is not the first time US authorities have resorted to a comparative analysis of aid to developing countries so far as their own national personnel training is concerned. For instance, in December 1983 "The Washington Post" cited State Department figures to the effect that the USA was spending eleven times less money on that than the socialist states.

A survey of last October in this area by the US General Accounting Office revealed nearly the same ratio. "Soviet bloc" countries, the survey indicated, granted only 1,000 scholarships to students from developing nations

in the mid-50s, but have since made such rapid progress as to have trained nearly 300,000 students from over a hundred nations to date.

The survey further notes that the overwhelming majority of foreign students in the USA are paying their own way. We might add that this purely commercial approach gives the USA an annual net income of 2,500 million dollars. Besides, the USA and other Western nations have made it a point of offering jobs to better qualified higher school graduates from developing countries with an explicit intention to secure for themselves further economic gains. According to UNESCO figures, profits accruing from this permanent practice amount to many billion dollars a year.

What attracts one's attention in the above surveys, though, is the total lack of concern for developing nations themselves, which badly need specialists. If any mention is made of the need to review US policy on granting scholarships to "third world" citizens, this is dictated solely by US foreign policy interests, the

desire to "strengthen US security" to retain "US spheres of influence in the face of 'long-term Soviet interference'" — meaning the comprehensive Soviet aid to developing countries in training personnel — and the like.

In short, a new area of the "cold war" is in the making. Washington's world strategy, characterized by a maniacal desire to turn any area of international communication into a field of confrontation, has thoroughly poisoned both the political and business climate on this planet. Now the plan is to turn international cooperation in education, advancement of science and culture, and other fields of extreme significance for young independent states into an area of confrontation with socialism.

To urgently eliminate the legacy of colonialism in their economy and culture, these states vitally need doctors, engineers, agronomists, etc., and the socialist and many other nations are helping them in this. USSR alone trains "third world" students in over 130 fields — and all of them return home to help build their national economies.

This policy has won worldwide recognition. But Washington alone sees it, in the words of the US General Accounting Office survey, as a "threat to US interests". It is eager to counter it with its own programmes focusing, as the survey indicates, on training not specialists but rather people obliged to "their benefactors" and ready to play the role of the "fifth neo-colonialist column" at home.

Round the Soviet Union

● DEPOSITS OF DIATOMITE IN THE TYUMEN REGION (WESTERN SIBERIA) CAN PROVE TO BE AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF THIS VALUABLE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL. This conclusion was made by scientists after completing research carried out under an agreement with the West Siberian Geological Surveying and Petroleum Research Institute of the Ministry of Geology of the USSR. They have come out, among other things, with the technique of using diatomite earth to produce superlight frost-resistant fillers for concretes and insulation materials for oil and gas pipelines laid in permafrost areas.

● THE FIRST NIGHT OF A STAGE ADAPTATION OF THE NOVEL "KHANIDO AND KHALERHA" BY YUKAGHIR AUTH. OR, GAVRIIL KURIOV, RECENTLY TOOK PLACE IN THE YAKUT STATE DRAMA THEATRE. The novel written by a Yukaghir, one of the smallest ethnic groups in the country, has been translated into many languages of the peoples of the USSR. It is also known abroad. Production is in the Yakut language.

● STANDARD BAND CONVEYERS, THE SERIAL PRODUCTION OF WHICH HAS STARTED AT THE KRASNY LUCH ENGINEERING WORKS IN THE UKRAINE, WILL SPEED UP TRANSPORTATION OF COAL FROM THE FACIES. Each such conveyor can carry 850 tonnes of coal an hour, i.e. 50 per cent more than previous conveyors.

● PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE WERE DISCUSSED BY PARTICIPANTS IN A MEETING IN Leningrad. Attending it were specialists from twelve countries of Europe and America.

● EXTRAPURE ALUMINIUM, WHOSE PRODUCTION HAS STARTED IN TAJIKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA) REPLACES GOLD AND SILVER IN MICRO-ELECTRONICS. This makes much cheaper the production and reduces the size of instruments. The electronic part of a TV set may be reduced to the size of a matchbox. Suprapure aluminium is turned out by the laboratory of the Tajik Academy of Sciences. This laboratory has actually turned into a major enterprise.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SHIELD AGAINST VIRUSES

Prof. S. Rumyantsev of Leningrad, D. Sc. (Medicine), believes man possesses congenital immunity against viruses. In his laboratory revolutionary methods have been developed to reveal human congenital immunity against viral diseases and ways to control hereditary immunity are being searched for, TRUD writer. Scientists are of the opinion that controlling this mechanism is a good weapon against infectious diseases. As for the present, they have accumulated vast evidence providing for accurate diagnosis of congenital immunity. A blood test may tell about a patient's resistance to malaria or typhus. The USSR Ministry of Public Health has adopted recommendations, valid for all health establishments in the country on how to arrive at new methods of diagnosis. In the immediate future flu, meningitis and tetanus hazards will also be evaluated.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR WHITE GRAMPUS

A very unusual operation recently took place in the Arctic. In the Scyvinin Skots where a large population of white grampus was blocked by ice fields, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports.

The animals were migrating along the Arctic coast of Chukotka when a sudden gale blocked the straits with ice fields. The white grampus found themselves in a very dangerous situation. The local residents reported the accident to the fish protection service and a powerful tugboat, the "Moskva", was sent to help the animals out. With only 10 animals, yet the tugboat did not abandon the idea of saving the animals. They started preparing a second onslaught on the ice. Mean-

while local fishermen were helping the animals by keeping the clear water within the original boundaries, preventing it from freezing and giving life to the animals. They were bewildered by the nobility of the white grampus; old animals often sacrificed themselves long as they could. They were keeping them afloat as long as they could. The ship made a canal linking the pool with animals and the ice-free sea. The animals, as if in full awareness that the ship was their saviour, followed her right behind the stern out of the "ice" trap. The "Moskva" navigated almost twenty miles with the animals in two days.

FIFTY YEARS OF MOSCOW METRO

This year, the Metrostroi construction organization will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary since the first urban underground railway line was commissioned. This year there has been a considerable increase in the length of the Metro lines — forty-seven more kilometres of tracks in seven cities. IZVESTIA. Over the past years this rapid and convenient means of transport has appeared in nine major industrial and cultural centres of this country, and the first Metro lines are under construction in another five cities. This year, the vostochny on the Siberian River. Ob. Novosibirsk will have a reliable means of communication between its quarters on both banks of the big river spanned by an 8.5 kilometre long, in Gorky, construction will be completed of an underground railway in the part of the "First Metro lines are under construction in the industrial centre of Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine, in another Volgograd city — Kalmyk and in Sverdlovsk in the Ural.

The required technical base for building Metro lines

is being set up of the Kazakh capital Alma-Ata, and technical documents have been drawn up for the construction of a Metro in the Latvian capital Riga. Designers, engineers and architects are working on calculations, drawing, charts, and sketches of the first Metro lines and stations in the cities of Rostov-on-Don in Southern Russia, in another Uralian city — Chelyabinsk, and in the West-Siberian city of Omsk. Yet another Metro line is to be built in Krasnoyarsk in East Siberia.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SCHOOL REFORM

The school reform which is under way in this country envisages among other major things, a series of measures aimed at building up health and enhancing physical training, writes MOSKOVSKY KOMMUNIST. A new school programme for physical education, compiled by psychologists and hygienists, covers all phases of physical culture, ranging from physical education classes before lessons and games during breaks to special classes and sports circles offering their services to pupils after classes in their spare time. At the same time children destroy their bad habits, the newspaper points out. Schoolchildren not infrequently suffer from nervousness, lack of sleep, absence of daily hygiene, and ignorance of hygiene. To impart the necessary knowledge and habits schoolchildren will be taught the basics of hygiene and health with elements of physical education. (14-year-olds) "Do you know your physical education?" (11-15-year-olds) "Save your health, you beginners aged 7 to 10 years." "Save your health, you graduates." "The basics of medical and hygienic knowledge."

Non-ferrous metallurgy of Armenia

An aluminium plant in Yerevan, capital of Armenia, in Transcaucasian republic, will increase its output by 25 per cent after reconstruction. This big enterprise of the republic non-ferrous metallurgy produces items which are widely used in instrument-making, radioelectronics and other spheres.

The creation of non-ferrous metallurgy helped start and develop in the republic chemical, instrument-making and electrical engineering which continue to make rapid headway.

In the current five-year development plan period (1981-85) and in the future the development of non-ferrous metallurgy will mainly proceed through modernization of large enterprises in Yerevan, Kafan, Abovyan and Kacharan. They were built on the basis of new metal deposits and produce refined copper, lead, zinc, aluminium and molybdenum.

The refined iron plant, a unique enterprise in the USSR, is yet another proof of Armenian achievements in non-ferrous metallurgy.

Land Improvement in Karakum

A big zone of irrigated land has been set up in Karakum Turkmenia (Central Asia). The 180 km Tasbaiz Canal now under construction, has already helped develop the first thousands of hectares of water with ancient irrigation ditches for the sowing of cotton, wheat and other crops. The length of collectors is being increased; divert mineralized water from the fields after their watering.

Land reclamation is an important condition for the development of agriculture in the southernmost Soviet republic. Since the first years of Soviet power considerable sums have been allocated for the construction of irrigation facilities and a number of canals have been built. The most important of them — the 1,100-kilometre canal built in the Karakum Desert — covers 80 per cent of Turkmenia's territory. The area of irrigated land has almost trebled in ten years and exceeds million hectares.

Places to visit



A VISIT TO ALEXANDER GOLDENWEISER

We are in the apartment-museum of Alexander Goldenweiser, a well-known pianist, composer and teacher. Born in 1875 in Kishinev he received musical education at the Moscow Conservatoire. His teachers and comrades were people like Rachmaninov, Scriabin, and Taneyev. He played at concerts for sixty years. In 1908 he became Professor at the Conservatoire where he taught till the end of his life leaving a piano school of his own.

Goldenweiser spent the last twenty years of his life in his flat at 17 Gorky Street. In 1935 he donated to the state his library of more than nine thousand volumes of rare publications and his archives. Also donated to the state were rare objects he had been collecting all his life — the original death mask of Ferenc Liszt and Natalya Goltysina's album with autographs by Pushkin, Zhukovsky, Tyutchev, Rosini, and Balzac. A special niche in Goldenweiser's life was his friendship with Tolstoy. He wrote a book, "Near

Tolstoy" about this association. One of the rooms in his flat is called "Tolstoy's". Here one sees memorable photographs and a set of chess which the host played with the great writer, as well as a walking stick and a hat which Tolstoy's relatives gave Goldenweiser after the writer's death. Exhibits in another room are associated with Pushkin. Two Bechstein pianos can be played even today. Every Thursday, concerts are given as in the days when Goldenweiser was still alive, for all who care.

Alexander Goldenweiser died at the age of 85. Till his final days he had a clear mind and great capacity for work. On the morning of his last day he read, as he always did, Leo Tolstoy. "Christian good companionship and always look for it" are the last words he read in the book which remains open to this day.

Oleg VISINYAKOV

Photos by the author

Science and technology

PAMIR UNDER BAIKAL

Mountains more than 7,000 metres high are hidden in the depths of Baikal — the world's deepest lake. This was revealed by the scientists of the Institute of Limnology of the Siberian Academy of Sciences after studying the structure of the bottom of Lake Baikal.

As far back as the 19th century it was discovered that Baikal had three big hollows divided by mighty underwater ranges, the study of which was started long ago. They nearly approach the water surface and are covered with a thick layer of sediments.

To determine the thickness of these deposits scientists drilled a deep well in the delta of the Selenge River — the biggest tributary of the lake, however the hole did not reach the earth. They had to make use of fathometers of increased capacity and underwater blasts, which helped establish the scope of loose sedimentations in the central hollow.

Scythian warrior's armoury

That medieval warriors were not very original in the design of their mail coats has been confirmed by a Scythian warrior's mail made by smiths two and a half thousand years ago. A complete set of an ancient warrior's armour has been restored at a scientific restoration research work of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture.

We can now see the outlines of the warriors that inhabited the northern Black Sea land date back to the fifth century B.C.

the silty ground is nearly six km thick.

QUICK LOCOMOTIVE REPAIRS

An automatic conveyor line developed by scientists in Kharkov (Ukraine) can determine the rail worthiness of a diesel locomotive without separating the engine and the electrical system from the main body.

It now takes only five hours to check the machine. The instruments and meters quiz the assemblies and electronic circuits with over 400 questions. The answers are cross-checked with the help of standard parameters fed into a computer's memory. The computer indicates all faults on a switchboard and gives recommendations on how to eliminate them. The procedure reveals even the slightest fault, the elimination of which prolongs the exploitation of a diesel locomotive.

'METAL BLOCK' KINDERGARTENS

A new principle of constructing public buildings for remote

OF INTEREST

and the weapons they used. The "wardrobe" of a Scythian proved to be very rich. It consisted of a mail shirt made of iron plates, a helmet, a protective belt, and shin plates. Added to this were a shield, a quiver full of arrows, a long Akhnak dirk and sharp-pointed spears.

The Kievian restorers obtained all these objects from a mound excavated in the Cherkassy Region. Specialists at the Archaeology Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences have established that they date back to the fifth century B.C.

Dialogue between computer and schoolchildren

Senior pupils in Tbilisi (Soviet Georgia) have started preparing for the forthcoming exams by means of computer. The teenagers do their homework in mathematics, physics and foreign languages in display classrooms specially equipped at 20 computer centres in various districts of the city.

Acting as a teacher, book of problems and universal reference-book on various subjects, the machine has proved to be a fine companion in the training games of junior-formers. Programmes in Russian and Georgian are being developed, taking into account the psychology of children belonging to various age groups and even individual peculiarities of the pupil who enters into dialogue with the computer: the initial level of his knowledge, the speed of assimilation of material.

The Soviet school reform envisages a course of automated training where computer becomes one of the technical facilities. The school is assisted by experts of higher educational establishments and research institutes.

Riga in miniature

The entire old part of Riga (capital of Latvia, a Baltic republic) has been modelled on 25 square metres of land with a scale of 1:250. The models have retained the architectural peculiarities of buildings: the most outstanding architectural monuments — Dom Cathedral, Riga castle and others have been represented in detail. These also include non-existent ones which have to be restored in the next 25-30 years. A file has been made for each of the hundred buildings containing records of the architectural and engineering investigations.

The model has taken into consideration the work of assigning modern functions to the old city. As planned, the population of old Riga will reduce by nearly 50 per cent, many people will move to modern houses in the new districts of the city while comfortable communal facilities will be created for the rest.

According to architects, old Riga, without losing its administrative functions (it will house the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia, a number of ministries and institutions), will become a zone of arts, museums, trade, recreation and entertainment. Interested person will have the opportunity to enjoy architectural relics dating back to the 18th century.

On mountain skies to the Carpathians

This year's winter is abundant in snow and severe frosts. Perhaps you would hardly find anyone who would not be looking forward to the spring with impatience and joy. Mountain skiers are a "special" people. To them winter means sleep mountain slopes, dashing descent, and inimitable feeling of lightness and speed. There are many mountains in this country — in Siberia, in the Kola Peninsula in the North, in Northern Caucasus, in Transcaucasia, and in the Carpathians (Ukraine).

● Mountain skiers in the Yasnaya settlement high in the Carpathian Mountains.

VIEWPOINT

COSMONAUTS FROM NOW UNTIL THE YEAR 2000

Vladimir SHATALOV, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, cosmonaut training leader

Last year was rich in outer space events. Among the most important was, undoubtedly, the record-breaking 237-day expedition aboard the Soviet orbital station Salyut-7. For slightly under eight months Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoy and Oleg Atkov conducted experiments in space. During that period the station was visited by two expeditions. In one of them was the first Indian cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma along with Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Malyshev and Gennady Strekalov. The other was mixed composition with cosmonauts, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk and a woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya. This was the latter's second space journey.

In the course of the main expedition, more than six hundred experiments were conducted on such subjects as natural sciences, technologies, medicine, and astronomy. Kizim and Solovoy emerged out of the space station on six occasions and undertook considerable amount of prophylactic and assembly works, which objectively contributed to the prolongation of the service life of the station.

Participants in the main expedition photographed nature for nearly two hundred national economic organizations. In all there are more than eight hundred institutions through the country using space information in their work.

Practical orientation also marked the programme of the Soviet-Indian experiments. In the opinion of Indian specialists, photographs of their territory taken in the course of the international expedition will have substantial influence on the development of the country's economy. The space photographs handed over to India are useful in several ways: for more purposeful mineral prospecting, evaluating the hydraulic resources and stocks of timber, and finding out new grazing grounds and suitable agricultural lands.

Kizim, Atkov and Solovoy also participated in two more large-scale scientific experiments — "The Black Sea" and "Globe" carried out as part of the "Intercomex" programme. The participation of groups of specialists from several socialist countries in the comprehensive research and the reliance on an entire arsenal of modern technologies (including space, aviation and ground-based means) is important.

Today, talking about future large-scale construction in space is not just a boast. One may say with great confidence that on the threshold of a new millennium, and perhaps, even earlier, permanent scientific production complexes will appear in orbit. Their foundation will be a central block — "a space house" with the most comfortable conditions, such as greenhouses, rooms specially equipped for recreation and athletics and video-communication systems.

At present space technology and pharmaceuticals have risen to a substantial level. In the future specialised space factories like terrestrial enterprises will, probably, work on a planned basis, and become one of the links in the national economy. Solutions will be found for many problems involved in the construction of space vehicles, including the possibility of bringing man to interplanetary and other valuable apparatus back to Earth.

ENTERTAINMENT

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FOR SOVIET GRAPHIC ARTIST

Soviet graphic artist Dmitry Bilal has been awarded the International Johann Gutenberg Prize in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. He created impressive cycles of drawings for books by Soviet authors dealing with World War II events. The prize, which was presented by the magistrature of Leipzig (the German Democratic Republic) was instituted in the '60s in honor of the famous 15th-century German printer, Johann Gutenberg, one of the founders of book printing in Europe. The prize is regarded in world publishing circles as one of the most outstanding.

FEDOSKINO MINIATURES



S. Borodkin (1850-1938). "Troika". Beginning of the century. G. Larichev (1920). "Vasilisa the Beautiful" and "Tsarovich Ivan".

A short while ago Izobrazitelnoye Iskustvo Publishers issued an album dedicated to works by folk miniature painters of Fedoskino, an ancient Russian village. The village lies in a picturesque part of the Moscow Region some thirty kilometers from the capital. This every specific art of lacquer painting on papier-maché dates back to the end of the 15th century.

Papier-maché is as solid as any hard wood. Cardboard is the basic raw material. After special treatment, papier-maché is used to make boxes for jewelry, snuff-boxes, etc. After being given their shape, the boxes are put into the priming coat, dried and covered with black lacquer and bright red cinnabar. The process is then repeated but this time with transparent layer of lacquer. All these preparations are necessary for the painters to start their work. The subjects of their miniatures are landscapes, portraits, genre scenes, fables, the famous troikas, holiday tea parties, historical and fairy-tale heroes.

The album has nearly 200 reproductions of miniatures by Fedoskino painters of the past centuries and those of our times.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

On tour of three countries

Russian and Soviet music constitutes the basis of a new programme of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society Symphony Orchestra which will soon embark on a tour of ten cities in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

The orchestra will perform in the capitals of these countries and in Leningrad's twinned cities of Turku and Goteborg. A concert in Stockholm will be dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Sweden-USSR Society.

Besides symphonic pieces by Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev and Shostakovich, the musicians will also take up new works by Leningrad composers. Most concerts will be conducted by young Leningrad conductors — M. Jansons and R. Marinyov.

For the 40th anniversary of Victory

A big exhibition of photographs and books on the 40th anniversary of the great Victory over German fascism, held in the USSR, is being organized by the State Publishing House and VVO Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, has opened in the premises of the Alentejo Cultural Centre in Lisbon.

The book, "Truth and Lies About the Second World War" published by Avante Publishing and presented at the opening ceremony, aroused great interest.

Chamrousse film festival

In the middle of March, the 10th International Festival of Honour Films will take place in the French town of Chamrousse. Out of the fifty full-length films entered for the main contest, the selection committee has chosen seven works by film

makers of France, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States of America. The USSR is sending to the festival comedy by S. Samsonov, "Steppe People Are Provided With Hotel Accommodations".

WHAT'S ON!

March 2-4

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Prague National Theatre (Czechoslovakia). 2 — Smetana, "Dalibor" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh"; 3 (even) — Adnan, "Ciselle" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.). 2 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). 3 — Tchaikovsky, "Bogom Olegov" (opera). 4 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.). 2 — "Operetta... Operetta" (musical review). 3 (mat) — Gladkov, "Kholodnykh"; 3 (even) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 4 — Supplé, "Die schöne Galatée".

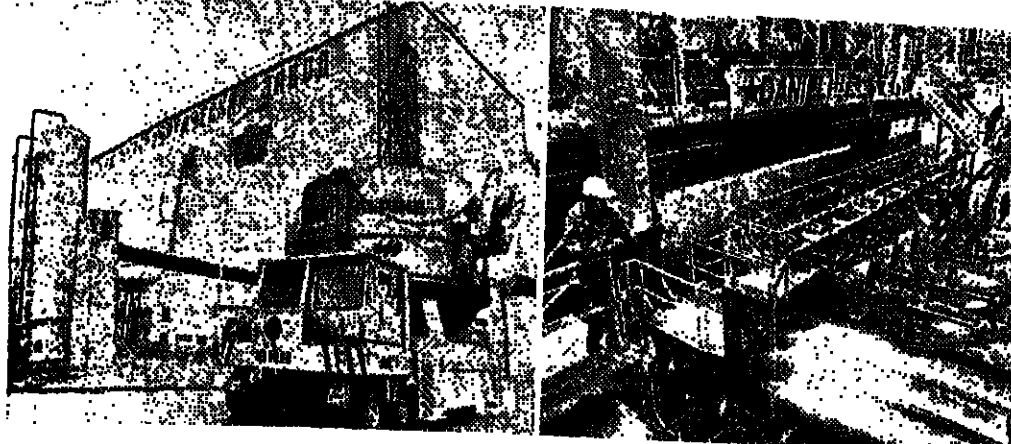
FILMS

Festival of Czechoslovak films. Cinemas: "Praga" (10 Zhenik Nefedov Sq.). "Ukraina" (0/2 Barikada St.). Metro Bagrationovskaya. "Gorizont" (21/10 Komso-

Central Artists Club (14/10 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition of works by eight young painters and graphic artists of the Ukraine. On display of genre paintings, landscapes, portraits. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Kultury, trolleybuses 8 and 10.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Leningrad (20 Kuznetsky Most St.). An exhibition by Azerbaijani artist Nazim Babayev. On display are landscapes, genre paintings, portraits. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Kuznetsky Most.

BUSINESS



With assistance of Voest Alpine

The Byelorussian iron-and-steel plant, the youngest of its kind in the USSR, is confidently stepping up output. It was built in the Byelorussian city Zhitobin (Byelorussia is a Soviet Union republic in the west of the USSR) with close cooperation between the Soviet organizations and the Voest Alpine, an Austrian state industrial concern, with the participation of Danilov, an Italian firm.

This plant, as distinct from other enterprises of this kind, has no open-hearth furnaces or converters, because it operates on scrap iron. The plant's electric smelting and rolling shops are completely automated and mechanized. The plant is designed to produce 500,000 tonnes of rolled stock a year.

The construction of the plant in Zhitobin is but one aspect of

the fruitful USSR-Austria cooperation.

Trade, scientific, technological and other relations between the two countries expand with every passing year. The trade done between the two countries has more than doubled in the last five years. Long-term agreements and programmes on trade and scientific-technological cooperation have been signed and are now in operation.

International exhibitions in 1985

This year, the USSR will host 18 international exhibitions—three of them major branch displays, 14 specialized, and one CMEA exhibition.

The first of the branch exhibitions will be "Public Health, Medical Equipment and Drugs", or "Public Health-85", which will be held between May 28 and June 6. Its stands will display the newest achievements in medicine. The most extensive stand in the Soviet part of the exhibition will be "Medical Instruments and Apparatus".

An international specialized exhibition "Inryprom-85" will open in Leningrad in August when the world's leading fish farms will demonstrate their achievements in this field. The motto of that exhibition is "Modern Means of Reproduction and Exploitation of Water Biological Resources". Novelties in municipal and everyday service equipment will be demonstrated at Sokolniki and Krasnaya Presnya exhibition grounds. In September as part of the exhibition "Interzvy-mach-85". As for the specialized exhibitions, two of them "Tele-Cine- and Radio Equipment", "Technika-85" and "Robototekhnika-85" (equipment for the sewing, knitted goods and footwear industries) will open in Dushanbe, and in Kishinev — "Machines and Mechanisms for the Comprehensive Mechanization of Cultivation and Packing in Vegetable Growing and Viticulture". "Irrigation-85" will take place in Tashkent, in Yerevan — "Mountain Agriculture-85". There will be other exhibitions as well.

Energy to go to Finland

The Leningrad power grid has completed commissioning of the world's largest transformation complex rated at more than one million kilowatts for the inter-system power transmission line, USSR-Finland.

The complex is called "The Vyborg Transformation Substation for 330-400 kilovolt high tension power transmission line USSR-Finland".

It is designed for ensuring parallel operation of the Unified Power Grid of the Soviet Union and the single power system of the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The complex, which Finland forms part, says V. Stepanov, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Leningrad organization. Such a complex is the first in this country. Every year, this power "bridge" will ensure the delivery of more than four thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity from this country to Finland.

The electric power grids of the two countries "merge" near Vyborg. However, it has been difficult to unite them, because this means that the partners in such a union must work in strict harmony. A slightest mishap in one of the links may lead to disruptions and disconnection of the whole system. In the meantime, the power systems in the Soviet Union and Finland have different norms and standards for the quality of electricity. The stability of the association will increase considerably if it becomes possible to ensure the independence of each of the major systems which form part of the whole. That is why in the choice of the pattern for the high-tension power transmission line between the two countries the most acceptable of the five variants suggested was transmission with a rectifying-inverting installation recognized as the most acceptable in its technical and economic performance. It converts alternating current into a direct one and vice versa. It is this installation that allows the two different systems to preserve their "habitat".

Since a complex of this type is a novelty, the scientists, engineers and factory specialists have had to solve quite a few complicated scientific and technological problems in order to equip it with a reliable, economical and, in some respects, unique equipment of Soviet manufacture.

SOVIET RAIL IN 1985

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SOVIET RAILWAYS

Machine-builders cooperate

Cooperation in the development of flexible automatic production systems for machine-building and their wide-scale use in the economies of the CMEA countries has become one of the urgent tasks.

For example, the Berco scientific and production complex in Stars Zagora is a major enterprise turning out robots and manipulators as well as flexible automatic systems in Bulgaria. The output of this plant is widely exported to the socialist countries. The Krasny Proletary plant of Moscow has become one of

Berco's partners. They will produce jointly industrial robots and supply each other with some parts and components. Another Bulgarian enterprise — Intramus — participates in the development of automatic storehouses. Krasny Proletary also cooperates with the Marzahn plant in Berlin, the machine-tool plant in Sofia, the Pervolok plant in Zagreb, the machine-tool plants in Hanoi and in the Polish city of Pruszkow. It regularly sends to these enterprises and receives from them working teams to study on the spot the know-how.

'WE HAVE LEFT OUR HEARTS IN MOSCOW'

Answering a question on the brightest impressions about this country, Australian tourists Michelle Connor and Carolyn Bock exclaimed: Of course, it is the snow. We are seeing it for the first time in our lives. Moscow, which is a huge, well-disciplined city, looks so cosy shrouded in snow. We visited places near Moscow. It is difficult to find words to describe this beauty.

Their tourist group consists of ballerinas and ballet teachers. They are in Moscow to learn about the work of leading Soviet dancers and choreographers.

I am an instructor in Russian classical ballet in Sydney, said Elaine Michels, and I am lucky to have met Sofia Golovkina, the ballerina and teacher. This was an unforgettable meeting. Sofia told me about teaching methods and gave me some useful tips. As a token of remembrance, she gave me a book about the Bolshoi ballet school.

The brightest recollection for

Intourist news

me will be the Bolshoi, says the head of the group, Glenelle Jeffrey-Kings. We have heard and read so much about it. Although we saw it many times on postcards, we were still amazed to see the building's exterior and interior with all its festive atmosphere.

The Australian guests have seen the Bolshoi's productions of "The Golden Age" and "Macbeth", attended concerts of the Beryozka string quartet, ensemble and a concert by the Igor Molodtsov folk dance ensemble. They have also been at performances of the Moscow Classical Ballet and the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

They met the dean of the ballet department of the State Theatre Institute (GITIS) Yevgeny Volynin and observed ballet group classes in the "Mikhail Association's House of Culture". As soon as we return to Australia we shall all order T-shirts with the inscription "We have left our hearts in Moscow", they said smiling heartily.

Yelena HANGA

Leningrad